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PERONA LAKE DAM NO.1 NJ 00295 BA074354

PHASE 1 INSPECTION REPORT NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM.

Perona Lake Dam, Number 1 (NJ-00295) Delaware River Basin, Pequest River, Tributary, Sussex County, New Jersey. Phase 1 Inspection Report.

9 Final rept.

F. Keith /Jolls

SEP 26 197

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

> Philadelphia District Corps of Engineers Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

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Perona Lake Dam No. 1, N.J.

Structural Analysis

Parapet

Visual Inspection

Dams

National Dam Inspection Act Report

20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number)

This report cites results of a technical investigation as to the dam's adequacy. The inspection and evaluation of the dam is as prescribed by the National Dam Inspection Act, Public Law 92-367. The technical investigation includes visual inspection, review of available design and construction records, and preliminary structural and hydraulic and hydrologic calculations, as applicable. An assessment of the dam's general condition is included in the report.



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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS CUSTOM HOUSE-2D & CHESTNUT STREETS PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19106

NAPEN-D

17 SEP 1979

Honorable Brendan T. Byrne Governor of New Jersey Trenton, NJ 08621

Dear Governor Byrne:

Inclosed is the Phase I Inspection Report for Perona Lake Dam No. 1 in Sussex County, New Jersey which has been prepared under authorization of the Dam Inspection Act, Public Law 92-367. A brief assessment of the dam's condition is given in the front of the report.

Based on visual inspection, available records, calculations and past operational performance, Perona Lake Dam No. 1, initially listed as a high hazard potential structure but reduced to a low hazard potential structure as a result of this inspection, is judged to be in fair overall condition and the spillway is considered adequate. The low hazard potential classification means that in the event of failure of the dam, no loss of life and only minimal economic loss is expected. However, to assure the continued functioning of the dam and its impoundment, the following remedial actions could be undertaken by the owner:

- a. Debris should be removed from the inlet and pipe outfall.
- b. Minor cracks in the exposed concrete in the culvert bridge should be repaired.
- c. Cracks in the crest paving should be resealed and trees and brush should be removed from the embankment.
 - d. Rodent burrows on the downstream slope should be filled.
- e. The collapsed brick and masonry parapet wall should be repaired or demolished.
- f. A checklist of periodic maintenance inspections should be developed so records of conditions and repairs can be maintained.

NAPEN-D Honorable Brendan T. Byrne

A copy of the report is being furnished to Mr. Dirk C. Hofman, New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, the designated State Office contact for this program. Within five days of the date of this letter, a copy will also be sent to Congressman James A. Courter of the Thirteenth District. Under the provision of the Freedom of Information Act, the inspection report will be subject to release by this office, upon request, five days after the date of this letter.

Additional copies of this report may be obtained from the National Technical Information Services (NTIS), Springfield, Virginia 22161 at a reasonable cost. Please allow four to six weeks from the date of this letter for NTIS to have copies of the report available.

An important aspect of the Dam Safety Program will be the implementation of the recommendations made as a result of the inspection. We accordingly request that we be advised of proposed actions taken by the State to implement our recommendations.

Sincerely,

1 Incl As stated JOEL T. CALLAHAN
Lieutenant Colonel, Corps of Engineers
Acting District Engineer

Copies furnished:
Dirk C. Hofman, P.E., Deputy Director
Division of Water Resources
N.J. Dept. of Environmental Protection
P.O. Box CNO29
Trenton, NJ 08625

John O'Dowd, Acting Chief Bureau of Flood Plain Management Division of Water Resources N.J. Dept. of Environmental Protection P.O. Box CN029 Trenton, NJ 08625

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PERONA LAKE DAM NO. 1 (NJ00295)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS ASSESSMENT OF GENERAL CONDITIONS

This dam was inspected on 3 May 1979 by Louis Berger and Associates, Inc. under contract to the State of New Jersey. The State, under agreement with the U.S. Army Engineer District, Philadelphia, had this inspection performed in accordance with the National Dam Inspection Act, Public Law 92-367.

Perona Lake Dam No. 1, initially listed as a high hazard potential structure but reduced to a low hazard potential structure as a result of this inspection, is judged to be in fair overall condition and the spillway is considered adequate. The low hazard potential classification means that in the event of failure of the dam, no loss of life and only minimal economic loss is expected. However, to assure the continued functioning of the dam and its impoundment, the following remedial actions could be undertaken by the owner:

- a. Debris should be removed from the inlet and pipe outfall.
- b. Minor cracks in the exposed concrete in the culvert bridge should be repaired.
- c. Cracks in the crest paving should be resealed and trees and brush should be removed from the embankment.
 - d. Rodent burrows on the downstream slope should be filled.
- The collapsed brick and masonry parapet wall should be repaired or demolished.
- A checklist of periodic maintenance inspections should be developed so records of conditions and repairs can be maintained.

APPROVED: DEL T. CALLAHAN

Lieutenant Colonel, Corps of Engineers

Acting District Engineer

DATE: 13 foftenber 1979

PHASE I REPORT NATIONAL DAM INSPECTION PROGRAM

Name of Dam Perona Lake Dam No. 1 Fed ID# NJ 00295

NJ ID# 143

State Lo	cated	New Jersey
County 1	Located	Sussex
Coordina	ates	Lat. 4101.2 - Long. 7441.8
		tributary of Pequest River
Date of	Inspect	on May 3, 1979

ASSESSMENT OF GENERAL CONDITIONS

Perona Lake Dam No. 1 is in a fair overall condition and the spillway is adequate to transmit the design flood. The dam is recommended to be downgraded from a high hazard to a <u>low</u> hazard. Overtopping would not appreciably increase the danger of loss of life or property damage. No detrimental findings were uncovered to warrant further study. Recommended remedial measures to be undertaken in the future include 1) remove debris from the inlet, 2) reseal the crest paving 3) remove trees and brush from the embankment and 4) seal up rodent burrows.

F. Keith Jolls P.E.

Project Manager



OVERVIEW OF PERONA LAKE DAM NO. I

MAY, 1979

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PREFACE

This report is prepared under guidance contained in the Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams, for Phase I Investigations. Copies of these guidelines may be obtained from the Office of Chief of Engineers, Washington, D.C. 20314. The purpose of Phase I Investigation is to identify expeditiously those dams which may pose hazards to human life or property. The assessment of the general condition of the dam is based upon available data and visual inspections. Detailed investigation, and analyses involving topographic mapping, subsurface investigations, testing, and detailed computational evaluations are beyond the scope of a Phase I investigation; however, the investigation is intended to identify any need for such studies.

In reviewing this report, it should be realized that the reported condition of the dam is based on observations of field conditions at the time of inspection along with data available to the inspection team. It is important to note that the condition of a dam depends on numerous and constantly changing internal and external conditions, and is evolutionary in nature. It would be incorrect to assume that the present condition of the dam will continue to represent the condition of the dam at some point in the future. Only through continued care and inspection can there be any chance that unsafe conditions be detected.

Phase I inspections are not intended to provide detailed hydrologic and hydraulic analyses. In accordance with the established Guidelines, the Spillway Test flood is based on the estimated "Probable Maximum Flood" for the region (greatest reasonably possible storm runoff), or fractions thereof. The test flood provides a measure of relative spillway capacity and serves as an aide in determining the need for more detailed hydrologic and hydraulic studies, considering the size of the dam, its general condition and the downstream damage potential.

PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT NATIONAL DAM INSPECTION PROGRAM NAME OF DAM: PERONA LAKE DAM NO. 1 FED 1D #NJ 00295 AND NJ ID #143

SECTION 1 - PROJECT INFORMATION

1.1 GENERAL

a. Authority

This report is authorized by the Dam Inspection Act, Public Law 92-367, and has been prepared in accordance with Contract FPM-36 between Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. and the State of New Jersey and its Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Water Resources. The State, in turn, is under agreement with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Philadelphia to have this inspection performed.

b. Purpose of Inspection

The purpose of this inspection is to evaluate the structural and hydraulic condition of Perona Lake Dam No. 1 and appurtenant structures, and to determine if the dam constitutes a hazard to human life or property.

1.2 DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

a. Description of Dam and Appurtenances

Perona Lake Dam No. 1 is a 470 foot long, earthen structure with a concrete corewall. The corewall extends from elevation 756.2 down to bedrock or firm glacial till. On the centerline axis of the dam, tongue and groove wood sheeting has been driven to a depth seven feet below the corewall. The face of the dam is protected by riprap from elevation 756.2 to the toe. A 12" diameter, cast-iron drain pipe at invert elevation 741.5 is controlled from a reinforced concrete valve chamber on the dam crest. An ungated concrete spillway is cut into the bedrock below a two cell culvert at the right abutment. The crest

of the dam is paved and acts as an access road to a home several hundred feet beyond the right abutment. A low stone and brick barrier wall extends along the lakeside edge of the dam crest.

b. Location

The dam is located on an unnamed tributary of the Pequest River in Andover Township, Sussex County. It is approximately 3.4 miles southwest of the center of Sparta and 2.9 miles southeast of the Newton Town boundary. This dam, together with Perona Dam No. 2 (NJ 00294) form the northerly boundary of Perona Lake which is situated just west of County Road 517.

c. Size Classification

Dam No. 1 at Perona Lake has a maximum height of 17 feet and a maximum storage capacity of 149 acre-feet. Accordingly, this dam is placed in the small size category as defined by the criteria in the Recommended Guidelines for Salety Inspection of Dams (storage less than 1,000 acre-feet and height less than 40 feet).

d. Hazard Classification

The only facility between the dam and a larger lake one mile downstream is a lightly traveled secondary road. With the exception of one new home on the fringe of the flood plain, the downstream area is uninhabited and quite ill-defined as it flows thru a level flat area. Accordingly, it is recommended both dams at Perona Lake be downgraded to a low hazard classification (the same classification as Dam No. 2).

e. Ownership

This dam is owned by G. Robert Compton, R.D. 1, Box 763, Newton, New Jersey 07860.

f. Purpose of Dam

The purpose of the dam is to impound a private recreation lake.

g. Design and Construction History

The dam was designed in 1929 by Snook and Hardin, Engineers & Surveyors, Newton, New Jersey. The design was approved in April 1929 and construction completed in August 1929. The two-cell culvert was constructed over the spillway in 1930 without proper permit but final approval was granted in July 1931. There is no recorded history of modifications.

h. Normal Operating Procedures

The dam is maintained jointly by Messrs. Compton and Perona (owner of Dam No. 2) and regulation of the water level is performed by Mr. Perona. The lake is lowered every fall to protect the walls on the lake perimeter against ice damage as well as to facilitate whatever maintenance may be required.

1.3 PERTINENT DATA

a. Drainage Area

Perona Lake has a drainage area of 0.11 square miles which consists primarily of undeveloped woodland and includes another lake with a surface area of 5 acres.

- Total spillway capacity at maximum pool elevation 183 cfs
- c. Elevations (ft. above MSL)

Top of dam - 757.2

Recreational pool and spillway crest - 754.7

Streambed at centerline of dam - 740+

d. Reservoir

Length of maximum pool (top of dam) - 1,950 feet

Length of recreation pool (spillway crest) - 1,700 feet

e. Storage (acre-feet)

Top of dam - 149 Recreation pool - 101

f. Reservoir Surface (acres)

Top of dam - 22 Recreation pool - 17

g. Dam

Type - Earth with concrete core and spillway.

Length - 470 feet

Height - 17 feet

Top Width - 8 feet

Side Slopes - 2H:1V

Zoning - (see attached plans)

Impervious Core - Concrete corewall

Cutoff - T&G wood sheeting beneath core in center of dam.

Grout curtain - None

- h. Diversion and Regulating Tunnel None
- i. Spillway

Type - Broad-crested weir on bedrock at right abutment beneath two cell arch culvert.

Channel width - 16 feet (2 @ 8 feet each)

Gates - None

D/S Channel - Steep, wingwall guided channel near interface of embankment and bedrock.

j. Regulating Outlets

12-inch diameter C.I. drain pipe at entrance invert 741.5 controlled from reinforced concrete valve chamber in center of dam. Outlet invert elevation approximately 740.5.

SECTION 2 - ENGINEERING DATA

2.1 DESIGN

Details of the design were contained in the original plans filed with Dam Application No. 143 in 1929 although no design computations were available. In view of the height to width ratio, the dam appears to be conservatively designed. No design plans were available for the bridge structure over the spillway but this has no bearing on the safety aspects of the inspection (see Section 6).

2.2 CONSTRUCTION

The construction appeared to have been carried out in a workmanlike fashion from a review of the Department's inspection reports and microfilmed photographs taken at that time. Where the underlying bedrock dipped down in the middle of the natural channel, timber sheeting was driven below the concrete cut-off wall to further reduce the permeability. The spillway was widened during construction and the present culvert above it apparently was added without official approval before the dam was completed. The architectural wall on the crest was constructed at a later date, apparently without any engineering design of a footing.

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2.3 OPERATION

See Section 4.

2.4 EVALUATION

a. Availability

In view of the original configuration and because the dam is founded primarily on bedrock, it is felt that sufficient engineering data is available to assess the design aspects. The dam is situated in an area underlain by a thin mantle of glacial moraine deposited during the Wisconsin glacial event. This heterogenic mixture is less than 10 feet thick and is composed of unconsolidated, unstratified clay and

silt and some granular sands and occasional boulders. The underlying bedrock is a metamorphic Pre-Cambrian Byram gneiss. The rock is very dense and hard and forms much of the highland area of northwest Jersey. Perona Lake occupies a natural depression in the rock.

b. Adequacy

The field inspection and review of the available design plans reveal that the dam is structurally sound and well-built. It is believed that the data available is adequate to render this assessment without recourse to gathering additional information.

c. Validity

The validity of the engineering data available is not challenged and is accepted without recourse to further investigations.

SECTION 3 - VISUAL INSPECTION

3.1 FINDINGS

a. General

Visual inspection of Perona Lake Dam No. 1 was conducted on May 3, 1979. The overall condition of the dam was reviewed with its owner who pointed out localized problem areas and remedial measures that have been undertaken. The overall condition of the dam is generally fair and is stable and well-established.

b. Dam

The crest of the dam has been widened two feet and paved with asphalt since the original construction. An architectural masonry and brick guard wall has been built along the lakeside of the crest and small trees planted on the downstream embankment. The thin asphalt overlay covering the crest is severely cracked and in an advanced state of deterioration. Some settlement of the embankment has occurred as indicated by a crown (roughly at the centerline) several inches higher than the pavement edges. It was noted that the concrete corewall extends to within one foot of the crest and is no doubt supporting the center of the paving. settlement of the adjacent roadway is possibly due in part to compaction resulting from vehicular crossings on the crest roadway for several decades. The deteriorated stone wall is tilted toward the lake and a thirty foot section has collapsed. The cause of this can be attributed to two major factors: muskrat burrowing under the outer edge of the wall just below the water line and frost heave (also resulting in the pavement deterioration). The broken section of wall collapsed in February 1979 during an extended period of unusually cold weather.

The state of the s

The crest of the embankment at the backslope is covered with vegetation and trees ranging from 2" to 8" in diameter. Numerous rodent

burrows were noted near the toe and some minor erosion is occurring at the junction of the left abutment and the embankment due to the existence of a 6" diameter storm drain (some 8 to 9 feet below the crest). Bedrock outcrops to the left and immediately downstream of this drain. The alignment of the backslope appears in satisfactory condition as does the riprap covered upstream slopes. No sloughing or settlement was noted on either slope below the crest. The low terrain beyond the toe of the backslope is damp and true swamp conditions were observed beyond the toe. This appears to be the result of a natural water table and not embankment seepage.

c. Appurtenant Structures

Normal pool elevation is maintained by an uncontrolled spillway cut into the bedrock at the right abutment. The spillway originally consisted of an open 20 foot long weir of which 60% is exposed bedrock and 40% is a concrete Following completion of the dam a masonry and brick bridge with a central pier was constructed across the spillway. This effectively reduced the spillway to two 8-foot wide arch culverts. A 36 foot long concrete wingwall forms the left wall of the discharge channel protecting the embankment from erosion. Flow in the channel is confined between the wingwall and bedrock which forms the right culvert wall. The deck of the bridge is spalled as are portions of the center pier. The wingwall exhibits several small surface cracks as well as a 3" wide, vertical structural crack where it has pulled away from its junction with the culvert wall. The center pier appears in satisfactory structural condition as it is founded on bedrock. Some light debris has accumulated at the spillway crest.

The 12-inch diameter C.I. drain pipe was not visible although the concrete valve chamber and outlet structure are in satisfactory condition with only light efflorescence noted on the walls. The gate valve is operated every year to lower the lake level and appears to be well maintained.

d. Reservoir Area

The lake and most of its shoreline are the property of the two parties who own Dams 1 and 2. Consequently, the surrounding terrain is essentially undeveloped and heavily forested. The slopes rise rather steeply from the shoreline but are well stabilized.

e. Downstream Channel

The discharge channel is somewhat constricted by bedrock outcrops and mature trees. All spillway discharge follows a path along the left wingwall of the spillway to the low area beyond the toe. The channel downstream from this point is ill-defined and eventually becomes a marsh and inflow originates from several directions. Only one home is located near enough to the main channel to constitute a potential hazard.

SECTION 4 - OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES

4.1 PROCEDURES

Perona Lake Dam No. I functions essentially uncontrolled with the ungated spillway accommodating the slight fluctuations of water level due to seasonal variations. The lake is generally lowered each fall in order to permit repair work to the nearby retaining walls and dam as well as to avoid ice damage. Regulation is accomplished utilizing the 12-inch diameter cast iron blow-off pipe.

4.2 MAINTENANCE OF DAM

The responsibility for maintenance of this dam is shared jointly by Messrs. Compton and Perona although the latter is more familiar with the operational features of the dam. Maintenance normally consists of cutting the growth on the backslope, pruning the trees near the crest and minor patching and/or pointing of deteriorated concrete. The asphalt roadway has been allowed to deteriorate to a point of complete structural failure.

4.3 DESCRIPTION OF ANY WARNING SYSTEM IN EFFECT

No formal warning system exists. The owner lives only a few hundred feet from the dam and must cross it every day as it forms the only access to his home. Accordingly, any severe deterioration or abrupt change in the structure would be noted and presumably corrected or ameliorated by lowering the lake.

4.4 EVALUATION OF OPERATIONAL ADEQUACY

While the blow-off conduit is only opened seasonally, the owner is continually available to lower the lake level should problems arise. Accordingly, the present system is considered adequate for the recreational purposes and a warning system is not considered necessary. However, it is felt that a more in-depth application of routine maintenance could stem the deterioration of this 50 year old structure.

SECTION 5 - HYDRAULIC/HYDROLOGIC

5.1 EVALUATION OF FEATURES

a. Design Data

The spillway is a double cell concrete weir approximately 16 feet wide which discharges under a masonry bridge. The hydraulic drop to the sloping bedrock invert beneath the bridge is approximately 3 feet and the bridge is more than adequate hydraulically to accommodate the spillway flows. Based upon the Recommended Guidelines for the Safety Inspection of Dams, the design flood is determined to be a 100-year frequency flood as the dam is in the small size category and in the downgraded low hazard classification. Inflow to the reservoir was calculated utilizing precipitation data from Technical Publication 40 and NOAA Tech. Memo NWS Hydro-35 by the HEC-1 program which yielded a peak inflow of 575 cfs. Routing this storm through the reservoir reduced the discharge flow to 54 cfs. Therefore, the spillway capacity of 183 cfs can safely accommodate the design flood.

b. Experience Data

Although the dam has been the subject of certain problems regarding ownership and maintenance, no actual storm flows have been recorded. The 1929 Dam Application indicated a design flood of about 95 cfs but there is no available field substantiation for this value.

c. Visual Observations

The spillway and the irregular bedrock invert beneath the bridge appears to operate satisfactorily and show no evidence of damage from excess velocities. The downstream channel is not scoured out as the flow discharges into a flat swampy area with no clearly defined channel.

d. Overtopping Potential

Based on the design discharge and spillway capacity, there is little liklihood of the dam

being overtopped. Inasmuch as Perona Dams 1 and 2 are at the same crest elevation, if overtopping should occur, the discharge would flow over several localized low spots along each dam's crest.

e. Drawdown

At the present time drawdown is possible thru the 12" sluice gate. Utilizing this outlet, it is estimated that it would take 11 days to dewater the lake.

SECTION 6 - STRUCTURAL STABILITY

6.1 EVALUATION OF STRUCTURAL STABILITY

a. Visual Observations

The alignment of the dam crest appears to be satisfactory as it is stabilized to a considerable degree by the asphalt paving. However, due to collapse of the architectural masonry wall along the upstream face, the lake edge of the crest is very irregular. Approximately 30 feet of the wall has collapsed and the remainder is in a very poor condition. However, this has little effect upon the structural integrity of the dam. The asphalt pavement is badly disintegrated and vehicular loads have produced considerable settlement along its entire length immediately in front of the concrete cut-off wall. However, the riprapped lake slope shows little indication of differential settlement or slope failure.

The grassed backslopes are stable but are brush covered along the edges and contain numerous rodent burrows. The right downstream bridge wingwall shows some minor erosion. There is a 6" pipe underdrain at the downstream toe of the left abutment but the inlet could not be located. The concrete manhole which houses the 12" gate valve (see Figure 3) is in good condition considering its age and the outlet appears to be in satisfactory operating condition.

The two-cell masonry culvert which spans the principal spillway shows its age but because it is founded on the exposed bedrock, has no major structural cracks except at the downstream wingwalls which were apparently cast monolithically with the arches. The joints at the re-entrant corners contain numerous voids and should be recaulked.

Design and Construction Data

The plans filed with the 1929 Permit Application indicate that the dam was conservatively designed although no computations were available for review. Based upon the condition of the dam, hazard

classification and size, it is believed that additional structural studies and analyses are unnecessary. It is noted that the spillway bridge, which was apparently constructed without legal permit, is of unknown structural quality but is believed to be adequate for the normal vehicular loadings which cross the crest.

c. Operating Records

No formal operating records were located or any knowledge obtained as to when repairs have been made. As previously stated, the lake level is lowered each year to make minor repairs.

d. Post Construction Changes

At the present time, no modifications are being considered by the Owner. Except for the architectural embellishments, there have been no major structural changes since the initial construction.

e. Seismic Stability

The dam is located in Zone l and experience indicates that dams will have adequate stability under dynamic loading conditions if stable under static loading conditions. Based on field observations and a review of the design and construction data, it is the opinion of the inspection team that this dam is stable under static loading conditions.

SECTION 7 - ASSESSMENTS/RECOMMENDATIONS PROPOSED REMEDIAL MEASURES

7.1 DAM ASSESSMENT

a. Safety

Subject to the inherent limitations of the Phase I visual inspection, Perona Lake Dam No. 1 is classified as being in a fair overall condition. The embankment is built of unknown composition but due to its apparent impermeable state, concrete cut-off wall and lack of evidence of serious seepage, is felt to be of a sufficient impervious condition to withstand normal hydraulic heads. The present spillway capacity is adequate and meets the requirements of the Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams, transmitting the design flood as calculated by Corps of Engineers criteria.

b. Adequacy of Information

The information obtained for the Phase I inspection is deemed to be adequate and it is believed that little else is available. Performance data is also believed to be non-existent. However, in view of the hazard classification and downstream conditions, the information is considered satisfactory for the assessment contained herein.

c. Urgency

In view of the present conditions, no urgency is attached to implementing further studies and it is recommended that the remedial measures set forth below be taken under advisement in the future and be undertaken by the owner as part of his regular maintenance program.

d. Necessity for Further Study

In view of the recommended downgraded <u>low</u> hazard classification and the fact that little property damage is likely in the event of a collapse, further structural studies regarding the dam are believed to be unnecessary.

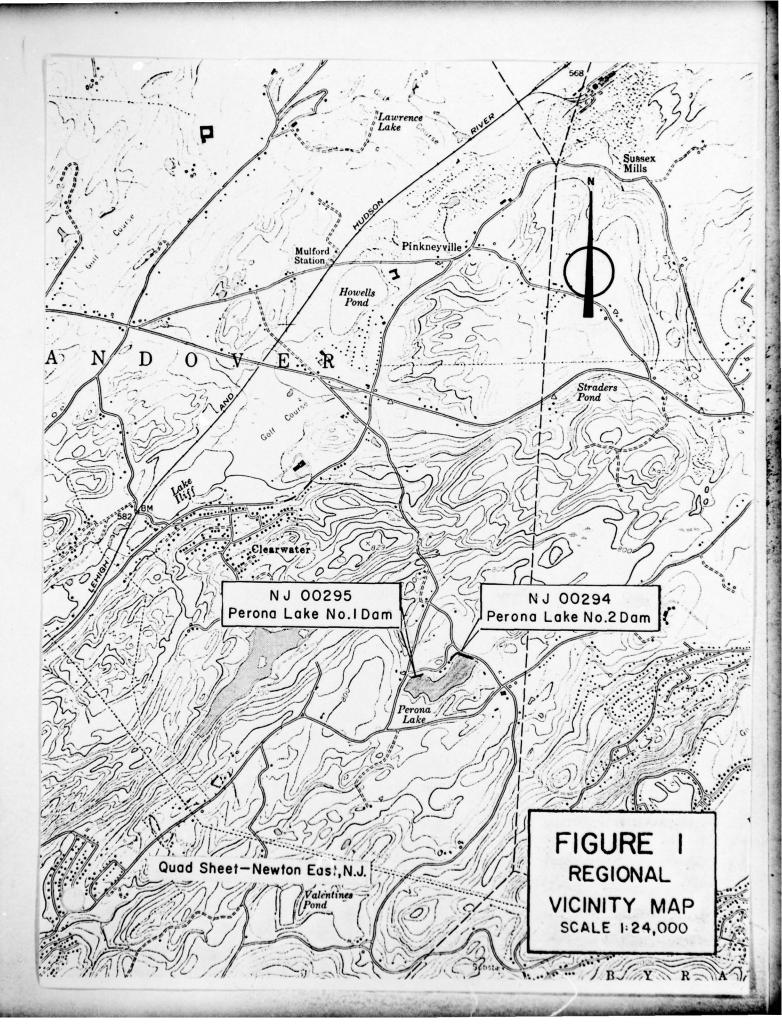
7.2 RECOMMENDATIONS/REMEDIAL MEASURES

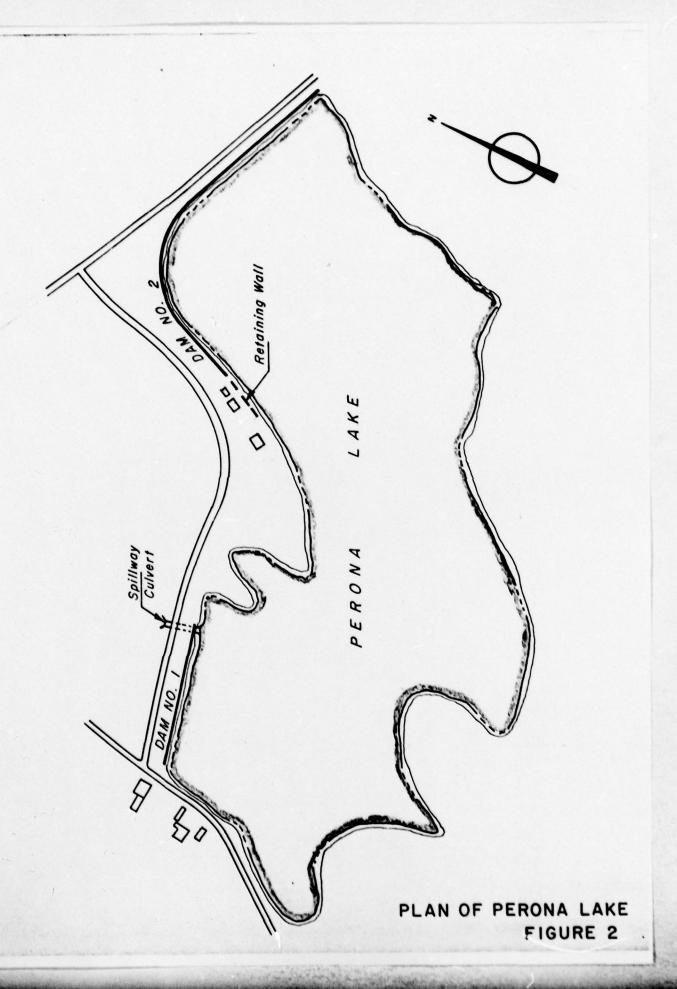
a. Recommendations

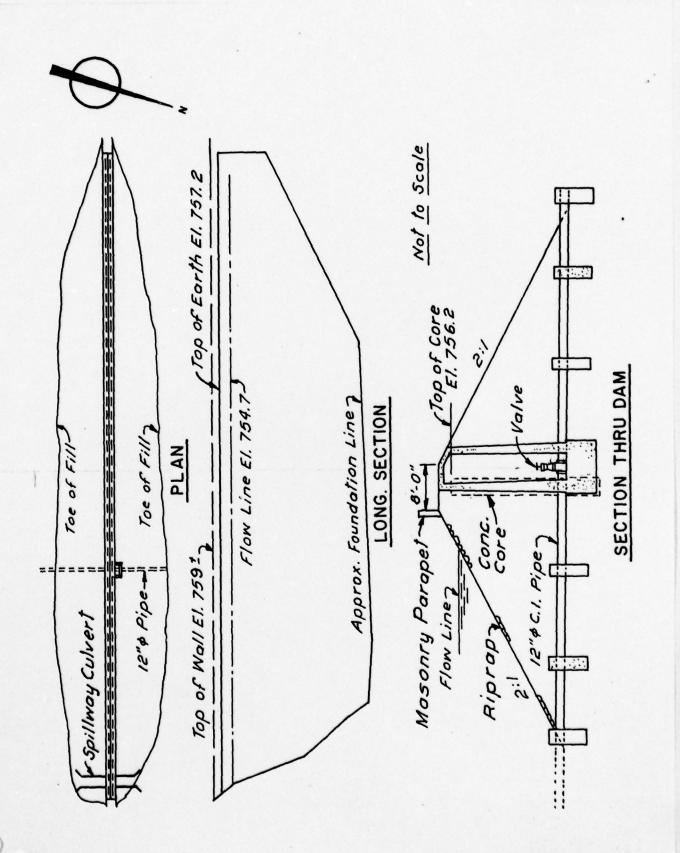
- On the basis of the present conditions and geometry, remedial improvements to the existing spillway is not warranted. The debris should be cleaned out of the inlet and pipe outfall.
- 2) The minor cracks should be repaired on the exposed concrete in the culvert bridge.
- 3) The cracks in the crest paving should be resealed and the trees and brush should be removed along the backslopes.
- 4) The rodent burrows should be filled on the backslopes.
- 5) Although it has no affect on the dam's structural integrity, the collapsed brick and masonry parapet wall should be repaired or demolished at some future time.

b. O&M Maintenance and Procedures

No additional procedures other than those presently in effect are warranted except it is recommended that a checklist of periodic maintenance inspections be developed so records of conditions and repairs can be maintained.







DETAILS OF DAM NO. I FIGURE 3

Check List Visual Inspection Phase 1

Name Dam Perona Lake #1	County Sussex	State New Jersey	Coordinators NJDEP	NJDEP
Date(s) Inspection 5/3/79	Weather Overcast	Temperature 60 ⁰		
Pool Elevation at Time of Inspection 754.7 M.S.L.	ction754.7 M.S.L.	Tailwater at Time of Inspection 738 K.S.L.	spection 738±	K.S.L.
Inspection Personnel:				
T. Chapter	K. Jolls			1
D. Mulligan	Mrs. G.R. Compton (owner)	(owner)		1
K. Greenfield				
	J. F.	T. Chapter Recorder		

EMBANTONENT

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
SURFACE CRACKS	None visible in embankment	Paved crest severely cracked
UNUSUAL MOVENENT OR CRACKING AT OR BEYOND THE TOE	None observed.	
SLOUGHING OR EROSION OF EMEANOENT AND ABUTHENT SLOPES	Minor gullies at left abutment due to 6-inch storm drain 8'-9' below crest	Inlet drain could not be located.
VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL ALINEMENT OF THE CREST	Vertical alignment good - Horizontal good with exception of slight frost heave.	

None

RIPRAP FAILURES

4

REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS **OBSERVATIONS** VISUAL EXAMINATION OF

EXCESSIVE SHRUB GROWTH, TREES, ETC.

Growth along entire backslope; 8" Ø trees and heavy brush at toe

Earth damp in some areas

JUNCTION OF ENGARCHENT AND ABUTHENT, SPILLMAY AND DAY

Satisfactory

ANY NOTICEABLE SEEPAGE

None visible

STAFF CAGE AND RECONDER

None

DRAINS

6" storm drain entering at left abutment.

REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS					
OUTIET WORKS OBSERVATIONS	Headwall and conduit satisfactory; On bedrock; No spalling or cracking observed; Light silting; Iron precipitate in discharge	Not visible	Satisfactory	Outfall discharges into low overgrown bog areas.	Gate chamber in good condition; Valve last opened in fall of 1978; Constant seepage past valve packing.
VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	CRACKING AND SPALLING OF CONCRETE SURFACES IN OUTLET CONDUIT	INTAKE STRUCTURE	OUTLET STRUCTURE	OUTLET CHANNEL	EMERGENCY GATE

The same of the sa	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS	Debris should be removed.			Stonework needs repoint- ing; cracks and spalling should be repaired.	
UNCATED SPILLWAY	OBSERVATIONS	Satisfactory - Light debris; weir is built on bedrock.	Bedrock just below water surface between wingwalls.	Flows over bedrock along retaining wall-channel overgrown with trees up to 12" in diameter.	Piers and bridge on rock. % inch crack at left downstream junction of retaining and wingwall. Deck of bridge over spill way spalled. Some deterioration of stonework.	
	VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	CONCRETE WEIR	APPROACH CHANNEL	DISCHARGE CHANNEL	BRIDGE AND PIERS	

REPARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS Steep slopes - well wooded - undeveloped. OBSERVATIONS RESERVOIR None visible VISUAL EXAMINATION OF SEDIMENTATION SLOPES

DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF

OBSERVATIONS

REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS

CONDITION
(OBSTRUCTIONS, DEBRIS, ETC.)

Natural terrain - low swampy area - Poorly drained - heavily overgrown

SIOPES

Flat and open

APPROXIDATE NO. OF HOMES AND POPULATION

l home - stream drains through low marsh - New home constructed in flood plain has pond into which the swamp and lake drains.

CHECK LIST ENGINEERING DATA DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION

ITEN:		REMARKS							
PLAN OF DAM	Available - Management,	NJDEP - Divis Trenton, N.J.	ivision N.J.	NJDEP - Division of Water Resources, Bureau of Flood Plain Trenton, N.J.	sources,	Bureau	of Flood	1 Plain	
REGIONAL VICINITY MAP	Available - 1	JSGS Quad	Sheet -	- USGS Quad Sheet - Newton East, N.J.	t, N.J.				
CONSTRUCTION HISTORY	Available - NJDEP - Div. Water Resources - Bureau Flood Plain Management	JOEP - D	iv. Wate	r Resources	- Bureau	Flood	Plain Ma	nagement	The state of the s
TYPICAL SECTIONS OF DAY	•			•	•	•		•	Produced to the second construction of
HYDROLOGIC/HYDRAULIC DAIA									THE PARTY OF THE P
OUTLETS - PLAN									
- DETAILS -(ONSTRAINTS -LISCHARGE MATINGS RAINFALL/RESERVOIR RECORDS	" Not Available Not Available Not Available					•			

Available - NJDEP -Div.Wtr Res. - Bur. Fld. Pln. Mngmt. SECTIONS DETAILS SPILLWAY PLAN HEN

,2

OPERATING EQUIPMENT AVA

Available - NJDEP - Div. Wtr. Res. - Bur. Fld. Pln. Management

ITEM

DESIGN REPORTS

Not Available

GEOLOGY REPORTS

Not Available

DESIGN COMPUTATIONS HYDROLOGY & HYDRAULICS DAM STABILITY

SEEPAGE STUDIES

Not Available Available - NJDEP - Div. Wtr. Res. - Bur. Fld. Pln. Management Not Available Not Available

MATERIALS INVESTIGATIONS Not Available BORING RECORDS Not Available IABORATORY Not Available FIELD

POST-CONSTRUCTION SURVEYS OF DAM Not Available

BORROW SOURCES.

Not Available

The second second

ITEM

MONITORING SYSTEMS

None Available

MODIFICATIONS

None Available

HIGH POOL RECORDS

None Available

POST CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING None Available STUDIES AND REPORTS

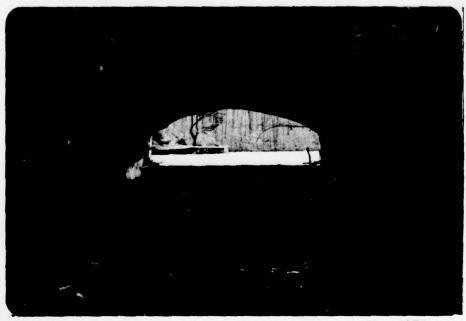
PRIOR ACCIDENTS OR FAILURE OF DAM None Available DESCRIPTION REPORTS

MAINTENANCE OPERATION RECORDS

None Available



View of Perona Lake Dam # I May, 1979



View of Spillway Outlet

May, 1979



View of Crest

May,1979



View of Backslope of Dam

May, 1979

CHECK LIST HYDROLOGIC AND HYDRAULIC DATA ENGINEERING DATA

DRAINAGE AREA CHARACTERISTICS: 0.11 square miles
ELEVATION TOP NORMAL POOL (STORAGE CAPACITY): 754.7 (101 Ac. Ft.)
ELEVATION TOP FLOOD CONTROL POOL (STORAGE CAPACITY): N/A
ELEVATION MAXIMUM DESIGN POOL: 756.2
ELEVATION TOP DAM: 757.2 (149 Ac. Ft.)
CREST: Twin arch culverts under private road bridge
a. Elevation 754.7
b. Type 12" wide concrete slab laid on bedrock-Approach lip rounded
c. Width 2 @ 8' each d. Height 2 @ 30" each
d. Height 2 @ 30" each
e. Location Spillover Right abutment
e. Location Spillover Right abutment f. Number and Type of Gates None
OUTLET WORKS:
a. Type Gate operated 12" dia. C.I. pipe
b. Location 150 from left abutment
b. Location 150 From left abutment c. Entrance inverts 741.5 d. Exit inverts 740.5
d. Exit inverts 740.5
e. Emergency draindown facilities <u>Same</u>
HYDROMETEOROLOGICAL GAGES: None
a. Type
b. Location
c. Records
MAXIMUM NON-DAMAGING DISCHARGE: 183 cfs.

LOUIS BERGER & ASSOCIATES INC. BY D.J.M. DATE 5-79 SHEET NO. A 2 OF PERONA LAKE DAMS 1 & 2 PROJECT_C234 Unit hydrograph : TITA Q (cfs) T Dimensionless (= Qp x D.a) ordinate (D.O) hours 0.922 569 0.980 0.083 0.167 1.856 0.390 227 2.778 0.250 58 0.100 0.333 3. 700. 0.028 16 0.417 4. 633 5 0.008 (see depth - duration curve on page A5) Precipitation & Time Precipitation Rearrange A (mins) (inches) (inches) (inches) 0.80 0.80 0.02 10 1.28 0.48 0.02 15 1.70 0.42 0.02 20 7.94 0.24 0.02 25 2.17 0.23 0.02 30 2.40 0. 23 0.02 35 2.54 0.14 0.02 40 2.67 0.13 0.02 45 2.80 0. 13 0.02 50 2.90 0.10 0.02 55 3.00 0.10 0.02 60 3.10 0.10 0.02 65 3.20 0.10 0.03 70 3.30 0.10 0.02 7.5 3.40 0.10 0.03 80 3.50 0.10 0.03 85 3.60 0.10 0. 03 90 3.70 . 0.10 0.03

0.06

0.05

0.03

0.03

95

100

3.76

3.81

3.56

D. J. M. DATE 5-29 CHKD. BY......DATE.....

LOUIS BERGER & ASSOCIATES INC.
PERONA LAKE DAMS 1 & 2

SHEET NO. A3 OF PROJECT C 234

SUBJECT

Time	Precipitation	A	Rearrange A
mins)	(inches)	(inches)	(inches)
105	3.86	0.05	0.03
110	3,91	0.05	0.04
115	3.96	0.05	0.04
120	4.00	0.04	0.04
125	4.04	0.04	0.05
130	4:08	0.04	0.05
135	4.12	0.04	0.10
140	4.16	0.04	0.10
145	4.19	0.05	0.10
150	4.22	0.03	0.10
155	4.25	0. 03	0.10
160	4.28	0.03	0.13
165	4.31	0.03	0.23
170	4.34	0.03	0.24
75	4.37	0.03	0.48
180	4.40	0.03	0.80
185	4.43	0.03	0.42
190	4.46	0. 03	0.23
195	4.49	0. 03	0.14
200	4.52	0.03	0.13
205	4.55	0.03	0.10
210	4.58	0.03	0.10
215	4.60	0.02	0.10
220	4.62	0.02	0.10
225	4.64	0.02	0.06
230	4.67	0.03	0.05
235	4.69	0.02	0.05
240	4.71	0.02	0.04
245	4.74	0.03	0.04
250	4.76	0.02	0.03
265	4.78	. 0.02	0.03
60	4.80	0.02	0.03

BY D.J.M. DATE 5-79.

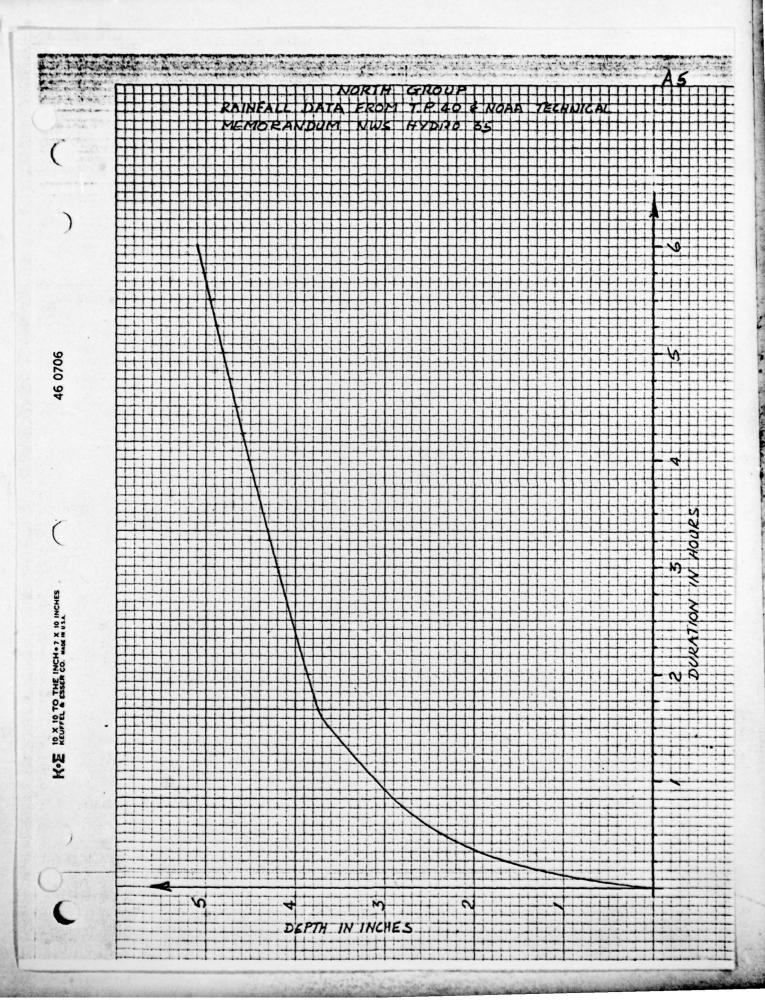
LOUIS BERGER & ASSOCIATES INC.

PERONA LAKE DAMS 1 2

PROJECT C 234

(mins) (inches) 265 4.82 270 4.84 275 4.86 280 4.88 285 4.90	0.02 0.02 0.02 0.02	(inches) 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03
270 4.84 275 4.86 280 4.88 285 4.90	0.02	0.03 0.03
2 75 4.86 280 4.88 285 4.90	0.02	0.03
280 4.88 285 4.90	0.02	
285 4.90		0.03
100	0.02	0.02
290 4.92	0.02	0.02
295 4.94	0.02	0.02
300 4.96	0.02	0.03
305 4.98	0.02	0.02
310 5.00	0.02	0.02
5.02	0.02	0.02
320 5.04	0.02	0.02
325 . 5.06	0.02	0. 02
330 5.08	0.02	0. 02
335 5.10	0. 02	0. 02
340 5.12	0.02	0.02
345 5.14	0. 02	0.02
350 5.16	0.02	0.02
355 5.18	0.02	0.02

F. PRESS Builde, New York Printer out 6 a.



LOUIS BERGER & ASSOCIATES INC. D.J. M .. DATE 5-79 SHEET NO. A6 OF. PERONA LAKE DAM "1 Spillway discharge calculations: 2 masonry arch spillways Flow through orches Corvert flow Weir flow L=16' C: 0.5 a2220'x2 Elev Q 754.7 3. D 755.7 3.0 48 756.2 1.5 3.0 88 757.2 2.5 2.9 183 758.2 3.5 330 759.2 4.5 374 For flow over dams: Perona 2 dam is 915' long - crest El = 757.2 c = 2.7 Perona * 1 dam has 2' wall on top except for 35' breach in wall . length = 35' @ E1.757.2 c = 2.9 length = 705' @ E1.759.2 c = 7.9

OGRYR PRESS BANKS

OV D. J. M. DATE 5-79

LOUIS BERGER & ASSOCIATES INC.

SHEET NO. A7 OF.

CHKD. BY____DATE__

PERONA LAKE DAMS

SUBJECT.

flou	o ove	r Peroi	na # /	flow o	ver Pe	rona 2
	2 4	L = 35	1/4	4	= 915'	
Elev.	H	c	- Q	H	c	Q
757.2	0	2.9	0	0		
158.2	1	2.9	102	1	2.7	2471
759.2	2	2.9	287	2	2.7	6988

2 Q Elev. Q 754.7 755.7 48 756.2 1.5 88 757.2 2.5 183 758.2 3.5 2903 4.5 759.2 7649

Both Perona dams lie on the same lake, therefore both are considered in this hydraulic / hydrologic appendix. Perona dam *2 has no spillway therefore only dam overtopping is considered for this dam in the overall hydraulics

456

COMVE PRESS BATTAL Security Press

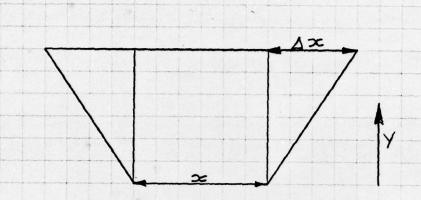
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K-E 10 X 10 TO THE INCH-7 X 10 INCHES

BY DJM DATE 5-79

LOUIS BERGER & ASSOCIATES INC. PERONA LAKE DAMS

SHEET NO. A9 OF.



Increment in volume $\Delta V = \gamma(x+\Delta x)$

 Elev.	Height above	surcharge storage
(M.S.L)	spillway crest	(acre feet)
754.7	0	0
755.2	0.5	19
755.7	1.0	18
756.2	1.5	28
756.7	2.0	38
757.2	2.5	48
757.7	3.0	59
758.2	3.5	71
758.7	4.0	83
759.2	4.5	96
759.7	5.0	109

46 0706

K-E KEUFFEL & ESSER CO. MAR IN USA.

LOUIS BERGER & ASSOCIATES INC. D. J. M. DATE 5-79 SHEET NO. All OF. PERONA LAKE DAM* L PROJECT 6234 GENERAL SUMMARY: Length of dam = 740' Effective length of spillway = 16' Elev. of spillway crest = 754.7 1 Spillway capacity@ El. 757.2 (top of dam) = 183 cfs Surcharge storage @ top of dam = 48 Ac.ft storage @ normal pool = 101 Ac.ft Maximum storage @ top of dam = 149 Ac. ft.

= 17 Ac.

= 22 Ac.

Luke area @ normal pool E1. 754.7

Lake area @ top of clam El. 757.2

455

XGILVIE PRESS. BANTAL, Same York. Property S. o.

LOUIS BERGER & ASSOCIATES INC. D. J. M. DATE 5 - 79. SHEET NO. A.12 OF PERONA LAKE DAMS PROJECT 4234 BUBJECT Approximate drawelown time for Perona Lake Volume of lake @ 81. 754.7 = 101 acre feet Exit invert of pipe El. = 140.5 12" pipe take head from top of pipe (El. 741.5) Drawdown in three stages assuming vertical sides to lake i) H = 11 Q = 7 cfs time = 101 x 43560 = 58 hours 3 x 7 x 3600 ii) H=6.6 Q=5.3 time = 101 x 43560 = 76.7 hours 3×5.3×3600 iii) H = 2.2 Q = 3 cfs time = 101 × 43560 = 132.8 hours £time = (132.8 + 76.7 + 58) hours say 11 days a computed using the following formula for pipe flow:-Assumes no inflow and no tailwater

CORPS PRESS

LOUIS BERGER & ASSOCIATES INC. BY D.J.M. DATE 6-79 PERONA LAKE DAMS 1 & 2 SHEET NO. A13 OF PROJECT C 234 CHKD. BY ____DATE____ PERONA LAKE DAMS 182 INSPECTION C234 PERONA LAKE DAMS 182 INSPECTION C234
BY D.J. MULLIGAN JUNE 4 1979 SUP-AREA RUNOFF COMPUTATION INFLOW HYDROGRAPH FOR 100-YEAR FREQUENCY EVENT.

ISTAG ICOMP IECON ITAPE JPLT JPRT INAME

1 0 0 0 0 1

HYDROGRAPH DATA HYDROGRAPH DATA PRECIP DATA

NP STORM DAJ DAK

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STRKE DLTKE RTIOL ERAIN STRKS RTIOK STRTL CNSTL ALSMX RTIMP

0.0 0.0 1.00 0.0 0.0 1.00 0.25 0.10 0.0 0.0

GIVEN UNIT GRAPH. NUHGQ= 5

UNIT GRAPH TOTALS 875. CFS OR 1.03 INCHES OVER THE AREA STRTQ= 0.0 GRCSN= 0.0 RTIOR= 1.00 END-OF-PERIOD FLOW TIME RAIN EXCS COMP Q 2 0.02 0.00 0. 3 0.02 0.00 0. 4 0.02 0.00 0. 5 0.02 0.00 0.

BY DJM DATE 6.79 CHKD. BY ____DATE____

200

20

LOUIS BERGER & ASSOCIATES INC. PERONA LAKE DAMS 1 2

SHEET NO. A14 OF PROJECT C-234

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BY D.J.M. DATE 6-79.

EDITION OF THE PROPERTY AND A PERSON

LOUIS BERGER & ASSOCIATES INC. PERONA LAKE DAMS 152

PROJECT C.234

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ISTAG ICOMP IECON ITAPE JPLT JPRT INAME

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OUTFLOW= 0. 48. 88. 131. 183. 1180. 2903. 7649. ROUTING THROUGH RESERVOIR TIME EOP STOR AVG IN EOP OUT

BY D.J.M DATE 6.79

LOUIS BERGER & ASSOCIATES INC. PERONA LAKE DAMS 182

SHEET NO. A. 16 OF

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PHILIPPINE.

BY D. J. M DATE 6:79

LOUIS BERGER & ASSOCIATES INC. PERONA LAKE DAMS 1 . Z

SHEET NO. A-17 OF PROJECT C-234

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